

Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions

- 1. Artwork that is created at
present time**
- 2. It mirrors the society and
culture of the present times.**

Historical Background



The traditional art of the Philippines developed as different factors influence the artmaking in the country

The Development of the Philippine Art comes in Three Major Traditions:



- 1. Ethnic Tradition**
- 2. Spanish Colonial Tradition**
- 3. American Colonial and Contemporary Tradition**

Ethnic Tradition

Ethnic art forms are primarily influenced by the geographical location and the experiences of the Filipinos.



Ethnic Tradition

DANCE

Dances in the country during the pre-colonial times vary **depending on the area** where our ancestors thrive.



Ethnic Tradition

DANCE

In the **highlands**,
dance steps were
imitations of the
movements of certain
animals like **birds**.



Ethnic Tradition

DANCE

The choreography of the Filipinos near the **sea** was mimics of the movement of the **fishes**.



Ethnic Tradition

Visual Arts

Pottery, weaving, Wood carving, and Metal crafting were dominant during the pre-colonial period making use of the available materials surrounding them.



Ethnic Tradition

Architecture

The early Filipinos used local materials such as **anahaw, bamboo, cogon, cane, rattan** and other **light materials** in constructing structures since these were the materials accessible in their area.



Architecture



Anahaw



cogon



cane



bamboo



rattan

Ethnic Tradition

Literature

Our ancestors already have their folk literature which came in the forms of folk speeches, songs, and narratives.



Folk Speech



- refers to the **dialect, or style, of speaking**, unique to people living within a geographical area.

Ethnic Tradition

Folk Song



- **traditional music of the Philippines,
reflects the life of common, mostly
rural Filipino**

Folk Narrative



- **can either be prose-alamat(Folklore), the legend, and the kwentong bayan(folktale)**

Theater Arts

- **Tribal presentations and rituals** the early theatrical performances of the Filipinos depicting their beliefs.



Ethnic Tradition

Music

Our ancestors also have indigenous musical instruments like the **bamboo flutes and **brass gongs**.**



Spanish Colonial Tradition

Spaniards tend to **replace** the Philippine indigenous art with western art form.



Spanish Colonial Tradition

Religion and secularization greatly influenced the art in the Philippines.



Spanish Colonial Tradition

The **Friars** were the ones supervising the **practice of art** in the country with their agenda of **propagating Christianity** and **maintaining the power of the colonizer.**



Spanish Colonial Tradition

Dance

(Choreography)
Religious dances
commonly performed
to venerate patrons
and saints proliferated.



Spanish Colonial Tradition

Dance

**Secular dances
performed in social
functions like the
Valse, fandango, polka
and minuet.**



Spanish Colonial Tradition

Visual Arts

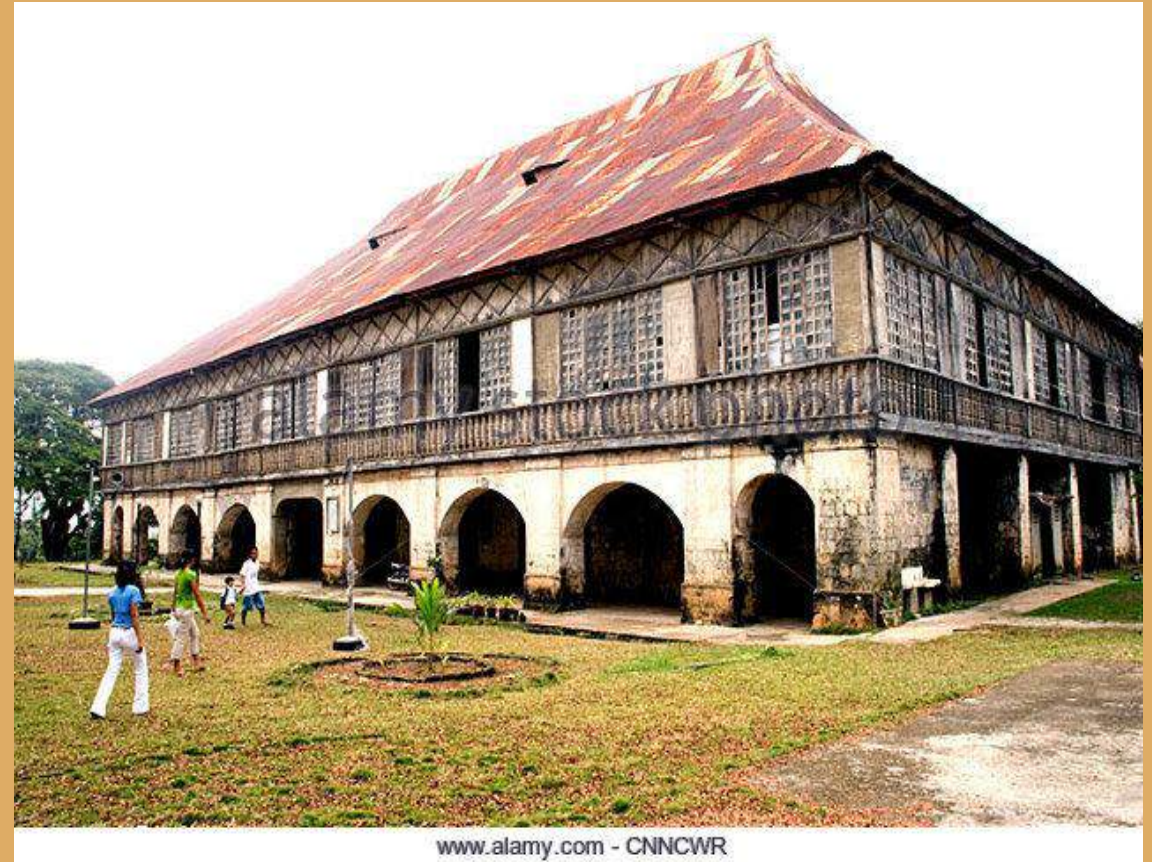
**Spaniards introduced
painting and sculpture
depicted religious
subject matters.**



Spanish Colonial Tradition

Architecture

Stones and bricks were used in constructing churches, houses and government offices.



Spanish Colonial Tradition

Literature

Religious and secular prose and poetry could be classified for literary works.

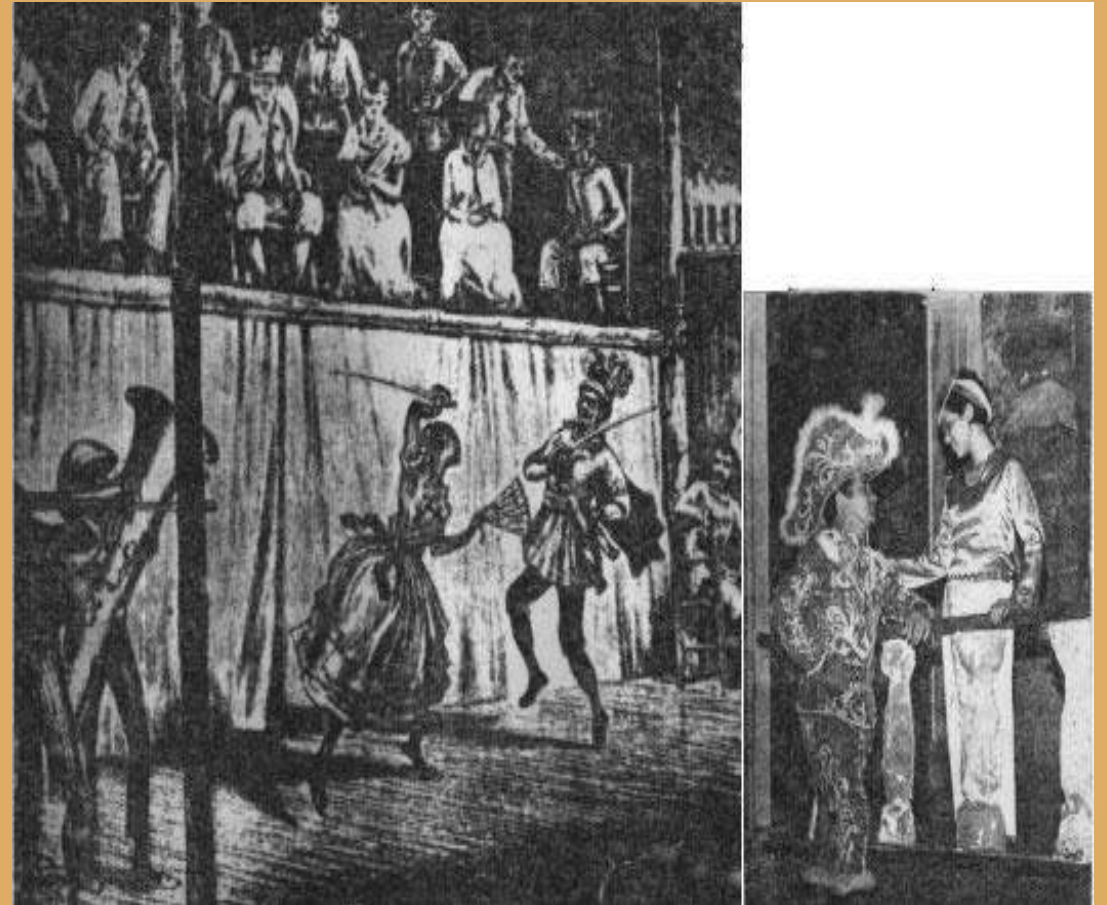


Spanish Colonial Tradition

Theater Arts

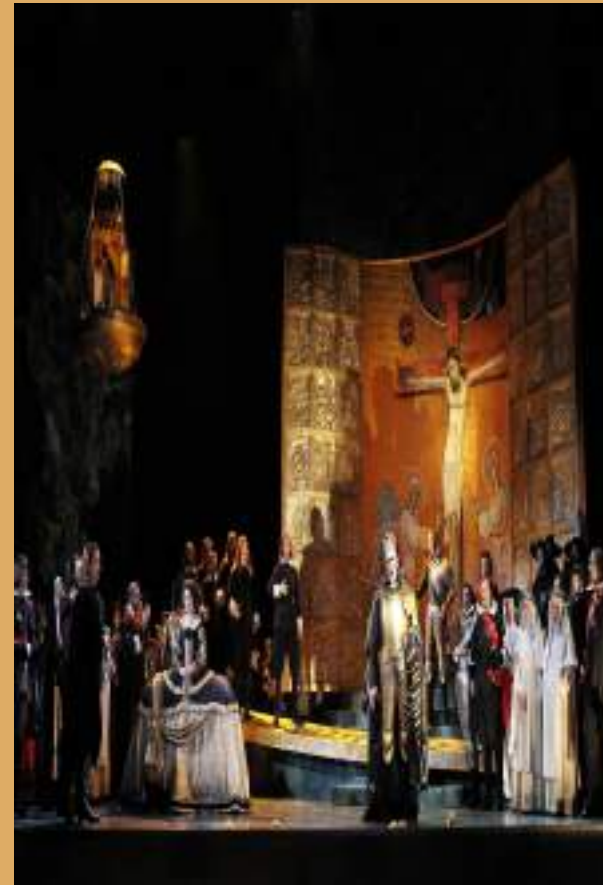
Secular and religious
plays like “**Komedya**”

Komedya is a
theatrical tradition in
Christianized Philippines
whose plot generally revolves
around the social, political
and religious conflicts of
Muslim and Christian



Music

The Spaniards introduced the **piano** and other **western instruments, bands and orchestra** multiplied as **zarzuelas** and **operas** became prevalent.



Ethnic Tradition

Ethnic art forms are primarily influenced by the **geographical location** and the **experiences of the Filipinos**.

DANCE

Steps were imitations of the movements of certain animals like **birds**.

Mimics of the movement of the **fishes**.



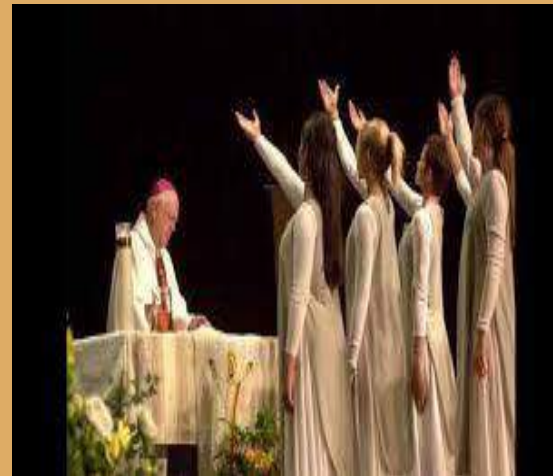
Spanish Tradition

Religion and secularization greatly influenced the art in the Philippines.

DANCE

Religious dances commonly performed to venerate patrons and saints proliferated.

Secular dances performed in social functions like the **Valse, fandango, polka** and **minuet**.



Ethnic Tradition

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VISUAL ARTS

Pottery, Weaving, Wood carving, and Metal crafting were dominant during the pre-colonial period



Spanish Tradition

Religion and secularization greatly influenced the art in the Philippines.

VISUAL ARTS

Painting and Sculpture depicted religious subject matters.



Ethnic Tradition

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ARCHITECTURE

anahaw, bamboo, cogon, cane, rattan and other **light materials** in constructing structures



Spanish Tradition

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ARCHITECTURE

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LITERATURE

folk literature which came in the forms **of folk speeches, songs, and narratives**.



Spanish Tradition

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LITERATURE

Religious and secular prose and poetry could be classified for literary works.



Ethnic Tradition

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THEATER

Tribal presentations and **rituals** the early theatrical performances

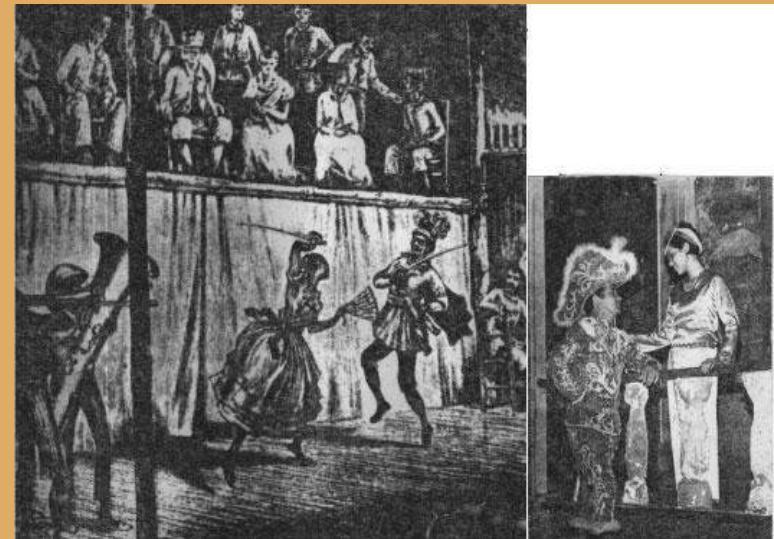


Spanish Tradition

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THEATER

Secular and **religious** plays like “Komedya”



Ethnic Tradition

Ethnic art forms are primarily influenced by the **geographical location** and the **experiences of the Filipinos**.

MUSIC

Using of indigenous musical instruments like the **bamboo flutes** and **brass gongs**.

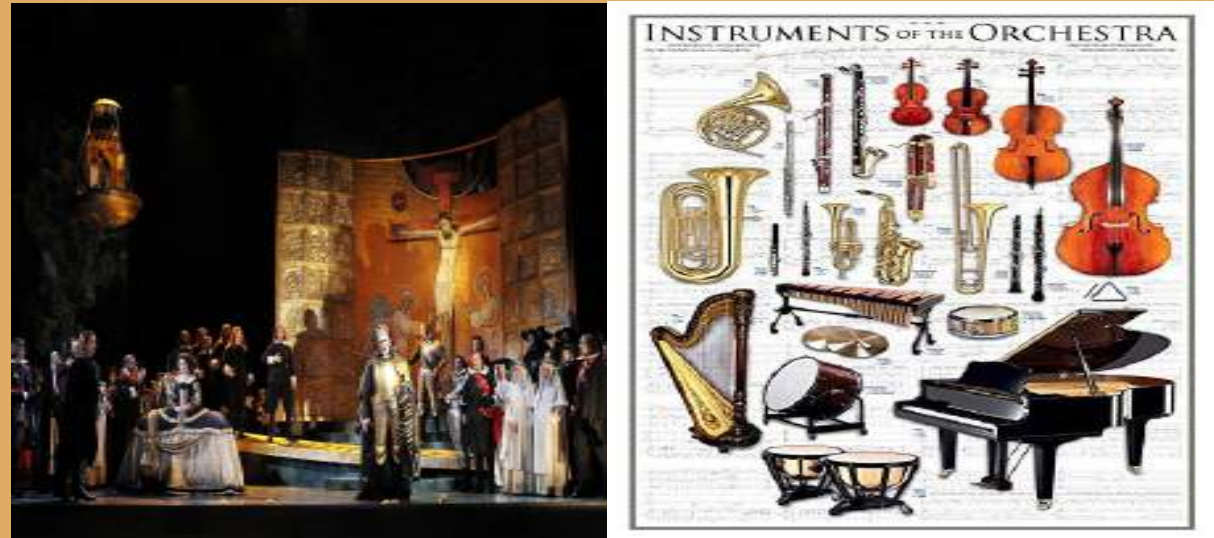


Spanish Tradition

Religion and secularization greatly influenced the art in the Philippines.

MUSIC

The Spaniards introduced the **piano** and other **western instruments**, **bands** and **orchestra** multiplied as **zarzuelas** and **operas** became prevalent.



Spanish Colonial Tradition

- The art in the country did not result in pure western art but were **mix of Western and indigenous art.**
- Filipino artist still put **Filipino touches** on their art pieces.

American Colonial and Contemporary

The American brought about many changes in the **politics, economy, education and culture** of the Philippines.



Education

- There are Filipinos who **went abroad** to study.
- Those who **went abroad to study** came back to the country carrying the **concept of modern art.**



Modern Art

- Refers to the practice of art in the year of **1860s-1960s**.
- This year, the western world was significantly **developing**.



Modern Art

- Modern art continuously develops even after **world war II**, which led to contemporary way of art making today.



Contemporary Art

- Refers to the recent and current practice of art ranging from year **1970s up to present.**

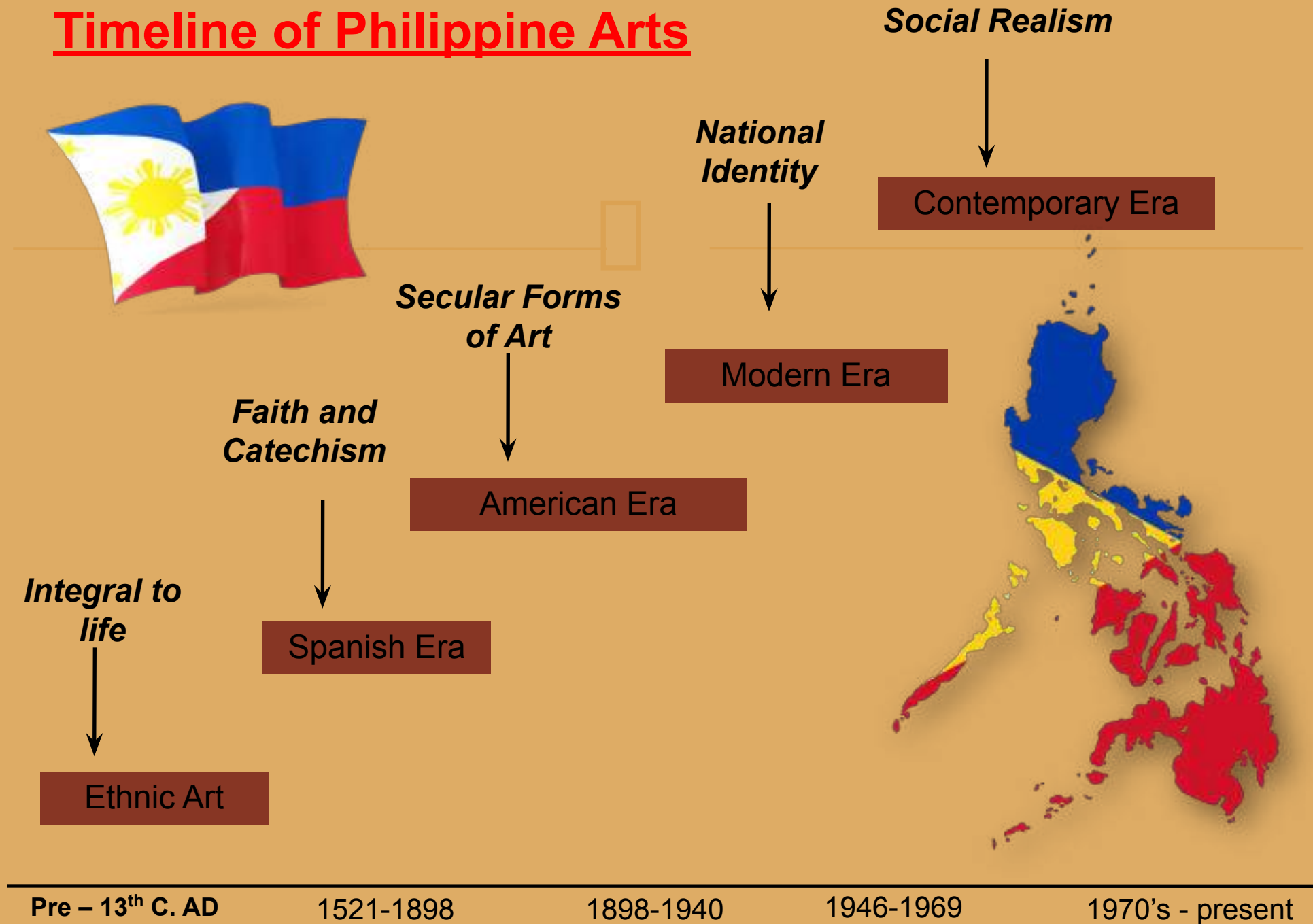


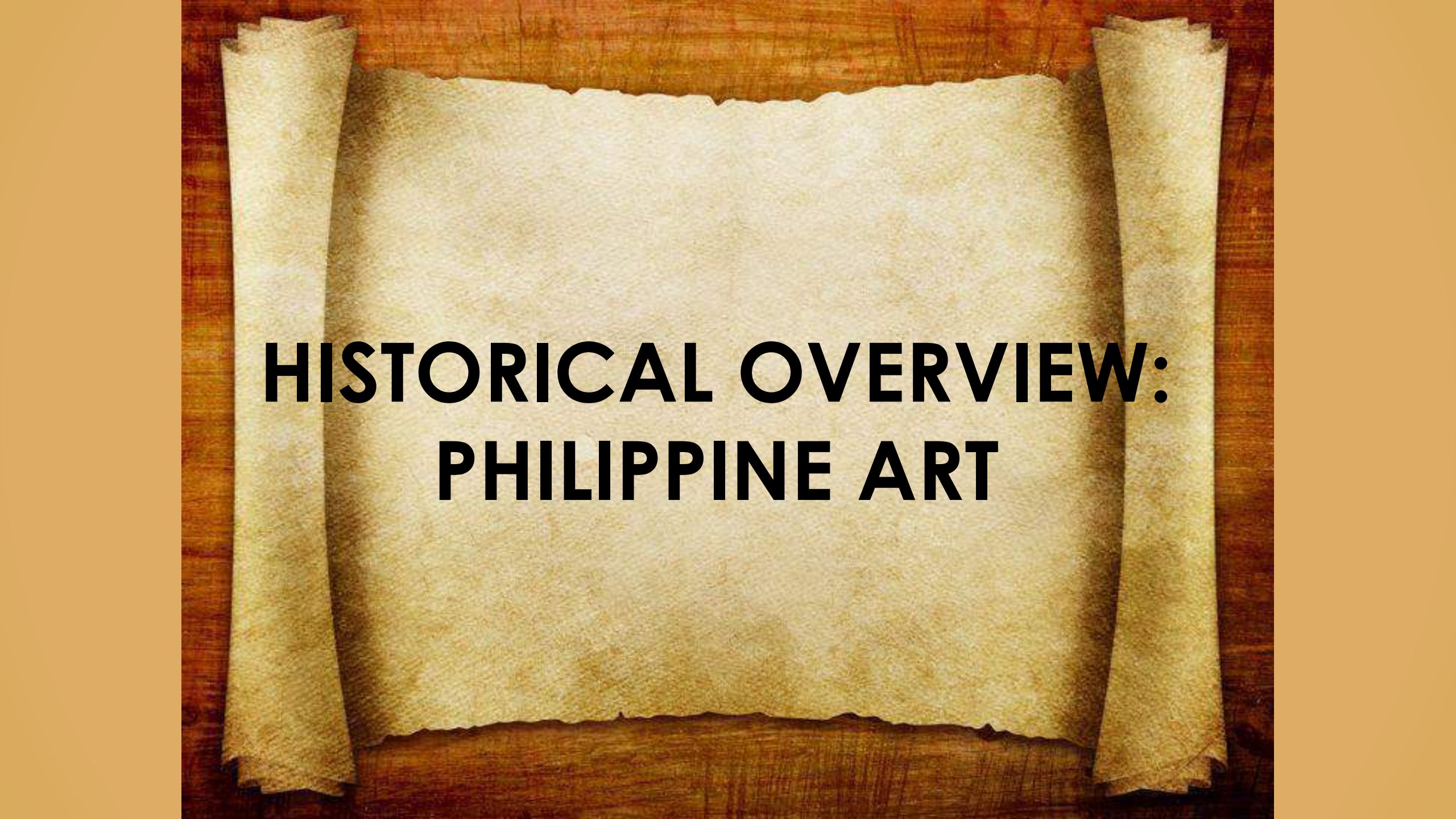
Contemporary Art

- It mirrors the society and culture of the present times.
- It uses a **combination** of different **methods**, **materials**, and **ideas** that transcend the traditional way of art making.



Timeline of Philippine Arts



A scroll of aged parchment with a wooden background. The parchment is unrolled, showing its textured surface and slightly irregular edges. It is placed on a dark wooden surface with a visible grain. The scroll is flanked by two vertical strips of parchment, suggesting it was once rolled up. The overall tone is warm and historical.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: PHILIPPINE ART

Historical Overview						
VISUAL ARTS	Pre-Conquest	COLONIAL PERIODS			INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC	
		Spanish	American	Japanese	Post-War	Contemporary
		1521-1898	1898-1940	1941-1945	1946-1969	1970's – present
Painting	Pottery, Body Adornment and Ornament	Religious Portraiture	Landscape, portrait, still life	Wartime Scenes Propaganda	Modern, conservative, abstract, experimental, public art	Figurative, non figurative, art for art sake ,multi-media, mixed media and transmedia
Sculpture	Pottery, wood and metal carving	Religious figures and carving	Free Standing, relief, public	Indigenizing and Orientalizing works		
Architecture	Dwellings and houses (Bahay kubo)	Church, plaza, Civic building, fortress, road and lighthouse construction	City planning, public works, structures and infrastructures	Public works	Real Estate, safe housing, condominiums, subdivisions, villages, malls, commercial/business/convention buildings	

Stylistic overview

Form	Pre-colonial	Spanish/Islamic colonial	American colonial	Modern	Post contemporary
	Religious (animalist or Islamic) Community-based Inter-ethnic relations Collective history	Religious/devotional Secular Formal Naturalistic, (Homegrown miniaturismo, guild) Academic	Classical, Idylitic, Nostalgic	Incipient Triumvirate 13 moderns, abstract, Surreal Expressionist	Collaborative, hyper-realist, new painting
				Abstract Expressionism	Junk scrap, neo-indigenous, site-specific, performance art, hybrid
		Workshop-related and residential Earthquake baroque Hispanic revivalist (neogothic, neoromanesque, Islamic	Neoclassic, art deco	International Industrializing, eclectic	Filipino Architecture Urban planning Economic zone, Neovernacular, Prefab, Regionalist cosmopolitan
Painting					
Sculpture					
Architecture					

Cultural Overview					
Form	Indigenous southeast Asian	Islamic or Philippine Muslim	Folk or lowland	Fine or world-based	Popular or urban and mass based
Painting	Rituals and governance		Colonial and post colonial	Museum-circulat ed, artist centered gallery distributed	Mass produced market oriented
Sculpture					
Architect					